



inclined to place it in the vicinity of *Succobranhus*. The characters are:—

Adipose fin low; dorsal short, without spine, placed above the ventrals; anal long. Jaws and vomer with bands of minute villiform teeth; cleft of the mouth transverse, anterior, of moderate width; barbels eight. Eyes small; head covered with soft skin. Caudal with the upper portion prolonged, of lanceolate shape (or rounded?). Ventrals five- or six-rayed. Gill-membranes separated by a deep notch. Anterior vertebræ coalescent.

Dwarf Siluroids, inhabiting mountain-streams south of the Brahmaputra, and of the Malayan peninsula.

Olyra elongata.

D. 7. A. 19. P. 1/4. V. 5. Vert. 3 + 17/23.

The depth of the body is one twelfth of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one sixth. Eye behind the level of the angle of the mouth, small, about one half of the length of the snout, and of the width of the inter-orbital space. The maxillary barbels extend to the base of the pectorals; mandibular and nasal barbels short. Jaws even in front. Base of the ventral fins nearer to the vent than to the gill-opening. Pectoral spine stout, denticulated; the length of the pectoral fin is about one half of the distance of its root from that of the ventral; ventral fin of about the same length. Vent midway between the root of the pectoral and the end of the vertebral column. The lanceolate shape of the caudal fin is caused by the prolongation of three rays of the upper half of the fin. Dorsal as high as the body; its first ray opposite to the narrow base of the ventral. Anal rather lower, scarcely as high as the tail above. Adipose fin extremely low, like a narrow fold of the skin.

Several specimens were obtained by Mr. Wood-Mason in Tenasserim, the longest being 85 millim. long.

XVIII.—On a new *Species* of *Cynolebias* from the Argentine Republic. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S. &c.

Cynolebias robustus.

D. 20. A. 23. L. lat. ca. 35. L. transv. ca. 19.

The height of the body is contained twice and two thirds in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head three

times and one third. Upperside of the head flat, broad, the profile of the neck steeply ascending towards the dorsal fin. Mouth transverse, rather narrow, the maxillary terminating below the anterior margin of the eye. Eyes small. Opercles and upper part of the cheek scaly. Scales of the body rather irregularly arranged. Dorsal and anal fins rather low, the rays being subequal in length and none extending beyond the base of the caudal. Dorsal fin commencing above the seventh ray of the anal fin. Blackish brown; dorsal and anal with small bluish spots.

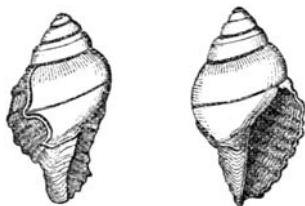
Three and three fourths inches long. Obtained by Ernest Gibson, Esq., within ten miles of San Antonio, Buenos Ayres. Most of the scales of the side of the abdomen have a minute tubercle on their hind margin. These excrescences are probably developed during a certain season of the year only.

This species is evidently very closely allied to *Cynolebias porosus*, described by Steindachner in the 'Wiener Sitzungsberichte,' 1877, vol. lxxiv. p. 173; but that species is said to be from Pernambuco, has long dorsal and anal fins, and fewer rays in the vertical fins. Our specimen, like that described by Dr. Steindachner, is a male.

XIX.—On the Genus *Sinusigera*, d'Orbigny.

By ALFRED E. CRAVEN, F.L.S. &c.

IN the 'Annales de la Société Malacologique de Belgique,' vol. xii. (1877), I published a monograph of this genus, and gave the reasons that made me consider it composed of fully developed shells. The two principal arguments in favour of this view were the great distances from land at which they were often found and the constant dimensions of each species.



Recently, however, I have found these arguments to have been wrong, and that these beautiful and elaborately sculptured shells are, without any doubt, the larval state of various Gasteropods.